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advance beyond an elementary education, we can see how hard it is to get at them or to give them anything that they will carry over into womanhood.

The author lays great stress on the need of the "proper education of every citizen in personal hygiene," a condition "scarcely even foreshadowed by existing efforts. . . . For the education of every citizen in personal hygiene the basic necessities—knowledge, authority, and organization—are all lacking." We have these, but only imperfectly, for the supervision of infectious diseases.

As for a constructive program, the old era of general sanitation has given way to the present era of specific sanitation, and the next step is toward an era of supervision of sources, public education in hygiene, etc. The contrast between the old and the new practice in dealing with an epidemic is strikingly portrayed. Then follow chapters on individual defense, community defense, administration, etc.

The book is very readable, the chapters are well organized, and most of them conclude with summaries. All in all, it is a non-technical book which every citizen should read.

IRVING KING

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Principles and Methods of Municipal Administration. By WILLIAM BENNETT MUNRO. New York: Macmillan, 1916. Pp. ix+491. \$2.25.

This book "has to do with functions rather than with framework; its aim is to show how various city departments are organized, what work they have to do, and what problems they usually encounter in getting things done." The ten chapters are on The Quest for Efficiency, City Planning, Streets, Water Supply, Waste Disposal and Sewerage, Public Lighting, Police Administration, Fire Prevention and Fire Protection, School Administration, and Municipal Finance. A good index is added.

The first and last chapters are the most valuable and original contributions. The chapter on "The Quest for Efficiency" starts on the psychology of municipal failures and improvements. The reader wishes that Professor Munro would write more extensively on this theme; there is a feeling that he could do it in a penetrating and masterful manner. He discusses briefly the need of intelligent citizens; the futility of chan-

ging charters and forms as a makeshift for improvement of citizens; the place of the expert; instruction of the voter; research, etc. In every chapter the financial aspect emerges as most prominent. The question raised very often is as to how the money to pay for the improvements which cities are making is to be raised. The last chapter is on "Municipal Finance." To those persons who are asking, "Where is the city to get the money with which to pay for its many improvements?" this whole book, and especially this last chapter, will be decidedly welcome. It is a question which all interested in the city must face, and the answer is the main contribution of this work. The emphasis of the book is administrative and financial, not social.

It is scholarly, comprehensive, well-balanced, conventional, and shows extended familiarity with bibliography in the different fields. Two valuable features are the historical setting given each topic discussed, and the few well-selected references.

SCOTT E. W. BEDFORD

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Being Well-Born. By MICHAEL F. GUYER. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1916. Pp. 374.

The large number of books on the general subject of heredity recently published is indicative not only of the increase of our knowledge but also of the appreciation of the importance thereof in its relation to social welfare. The author of this volume is the professor of zoölogy at the University of Wisconsin and speaks, therefore, with authority on biological questions. He has written a very comprehensive, yet brief and condensed, account of what is now known and thought on the subject. His style is clear, and the text is supplemented by many well-chosen diagrams. I suspect that the earlier chapters will be a bit difficult at first for one who has no acquaintance with biological terms, but there is a good glossary, and no one need hesitate to read the book through fear that it will be too technical. A brief bibliography is added. It is to be regretted that the author did not in some way give the exact source of *all* his quotations and illustrations.

The general plan of the book is simple. After considering the field of heredity and describing the processes of reproduction and Mendelian phenomena in plants and animals as well as in man, the author considers the influence of body modifications and prenatal influences. Then he traces the evolution of mental processes which lead to responsibility for